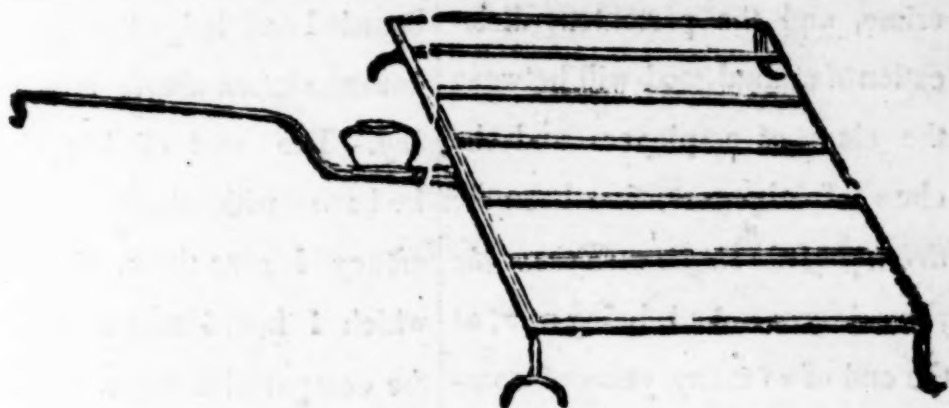


COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 64.—No. 10.] LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1827. [Price 6d.



“ Wherefore do ye spend *money* for that which is not *bread*? and your
“ labour for that which *satisfieth not*? hearken diligently unto me, and
“ eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness.”

ISA. 55. ver. 2.

REAL UTILITY OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS, ESPECIALLY OF THOSE WHICH ARE OF THE BROADEST DESCRIPTION!

Barn-Elm Farm, Surrey, 29th Nov. 1827.

THIS title will make Old ANNA
BRODIE lift up her eyelids in a
hurry, till she gets into a stare
equal to that of a stuck pig.
“ What the devil!” exclaims Anna
to her sister CARDEN, “ can this
“ mean? Surely old PAUNCH
“ is not going to cry up our wares
“ at last! Well, if he does but
“ persuade people to buy more

“ of our sheets, I’ll swear he is a
“ good fellow, after all!”

There let me leave Anna, for
the present, while I inform my
readers of the *reasons* which I have
for the opinion expressed in the
above title. My readers will bear
me witness, that, as long as they
have been my readers, I have al-
ways contended, that one of the
great immediate causes of the in-

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS’ HALL.]

crease of misery, the decay of morality, the fearful increase of crime, and the portentous dislocation of mutual good-will between the class of employers and the class of labourers, has been the *driving of the single men from the farm-houses*. And, being now, at the end of so many years of complaint against the body of farmers generally, a body towards whom all my habits and feelings point to a friendly way of thinking; being now, at the end of so many years of complaint against the farmers in general, *become a real farmer myself*, it will naturally be expected of me, that I do that which I have blamed others for having left undone; or, in other words, that I board and lodge my farming people. I shall not only do this, but shall....

ANNA BRODIE.—But what has this do do with the “Real Utility of Newspapers;” and what good is it to do US, Sister?

Hold your tongue, you old greedy fool; I shall come to that matter by-and-by But, as

I was saying, I shall do a great deal more. I have, now, actually boarded and lodged in this farm-house, *sixteen single men and a boy*. The sort of bargain that I have with these men, the money I give them, the way in which I board and lodge them, the comparative expense of doing this, I will state another time, and will show, that my method is, in the end, much more *frugal* than that of the common run of farmers.

I did not take possession, I did not set my foot within the farm-yard, till the 22d of October, and I had my men lodged in the house in twenty days from that time, though the house, which was a good *shell*, was nothing more, except as to two small rooms below and two above, and though there was no cellar, dairy, pantry, brew-house, and no kitchen. But,

ANNA BRODIE.—Devil take his kitchen, Sister Carden! What has this to do with the “Utility” of our broad-sheet?

Now, I tell you plainly, ANNA,

that, if you do not hold your tongue, I will send one of my *chaw-bacons* to give you what the Doctor ought to have given you long ago. The use of the broad-sheet will be fully stated by-and-by.—But, as I was about to say, I shall give, at a suitable time, a full and a very interesting account of this boarding and lodging affair. At present I have to invite *another description of labourers*. I have been in possession 35 days, and I have had, to *beg* for employment, upwards of 500 men! Almost all from different parts of the country, and the 17 that I have now, come out of nine counties, and several of them from more than a hundred miles distance! What a horrible state of things!

It is incompatible with my plan to employ *married* men, or, at least, to keep them *in house*; but, just at this time, it happens that I can employ about forty men; I say *forty*, who may be married or single, with equal convenience to me and to them. I have now some **FIELDS TO DIG** with the

spade, and it has so happened, that I could not begin the work earlier; and yet it must be done, if possible, by the end of December, in order that it may be sown with *wheat*. I could have it *ploughed*; but, besides my liking the spade better, how can I, when I am convinced that digging is (in land like this) as *cheap* in the end, give to *horses* that which I can, if I like, give to poor men, women, and children, by only taking upon *myself a little more trouble*?

The readers of the Register will remember how often I have blamed English farmers for sending to the **BIG BREWER**, the **EAST INDIAN**, the **WEST INDIAN**, and to the **IRISH LANDLORD**, that which ought to remain upon their own farms. If the pay of labour be in fuel, bread, meat, beer, milk, broth, salt, sour mustard, and lodging, the land of England gives us it all. By driving the labourer from the farm-house, you drive him to the beer-shop, and the still more

accursed tea and sugar shop. But, what am I to do with the *married labourers*? How.....

ANNA BRODIE.—What are you to do with my broad-sheet, you mean!

You old fool, hold your tongue: I will tell you presently how I will turn your sheet to use on this very farm. How, some one may say, are the married labourers to be kept from fattening with their sweat and blood, the *big brewer*, the *Irish landlord*, and the *tea and sugar tribe*. I will, as far as I employ married men, do it *effectually*; but not, as will be seen, without the help of ANNA BRODIE and her brotherhood and sisterhood of the broad-sheet; and, in order to make good my words, I hereby announce as follows:

1. That I have a large piece of land to dig upon this farm; and that if the weather be proper, the work will be begun on Monday morning, the 10th of December.
2. That I will find the spades to dig with; and I care not

whether the men be married or single.

3. That the work, each day, is to begin at day-light, and to continue till just before sunset, allowing half an hour for breakfast, and half an hour for dinner; but that, unless forced away by the weather, by illness, or some other reasonable cause, no man to quit the field until the close of the day.
4. That the payment shall be made at the close of each day, and in the following manner; namely, each man shall have given to him, in the field, TWO POUNDS OF BREAD, HALF A POUND OF CHEESE, TWO POUNDS OF MUTTON, PORK, OR BACON; which is (for the very shortest days in the whole year) *twelve pounds of bread a week, three pounds of cheese, and twelve pounds of meat*, a tolerably good allowance for a man, a woman, and a little child or two.

5. In order to avoid all disputes, and all appeals to Magistrates, the *quality* and *weight* of the bread, cheese, and meat must be left wholly to me: I do not *bargain* upon this subject: if any one think, or really find, the quality or the weight not to his liking, his only remedy is to be, not to come again. It is my *intention* to give just such meat, cheese, and bread as I myself eat; but, if accident make it otherwise, the man who happens to have the hard lot, must put up with his ill luck.
6. I stipulate, however, that there shall be no *shanks* of mutton, and no *feet* or *heads*, of hogs or pigs, and no *plucks* of any kind; but that, as to the rest, the men must take it, rough or smooth, bone or flesh, lean or fat, suet or scrag; and that the distribution shall be made in somewhat the following manner:
7. And, now ANNA BRODIE! Now, my old girl, you are

coming in for your share! Just before the time for quitting the field, my foreman will go out with the several parcels of bread, cheese, and meat, **EACH WRAPPED UP IN A BROAD SHEET!** The diggers will come to him, and each man exchange his spade for a lot of bread, cheese, and meat, with which the man will march off, *leaving his spade with the foreman.*

8. In order that there may be no trifling and no imposition, each man shall have at the end of the *first day*, only *one pound of bread and half a pound of cheese*; but, if I continue to employ him for *six days*, he shall, at the end of the sixth day, have the pound of bread and the two pounds of meat, which he received short on the first day.
9. But, it is to be distinctly understood, that any man's continuing to work for the six days will depend on *my sole*

will and pleasure. If any man be discharged, no matter for what reason, before the end of the six days, he shall have no right to claim the pound of bread and two pounds of meat which he did not receive on the first day. If there be any man, who can think, that I might discharge him for the sake of saving the pound of bread and two pounds of meat, such man will do well to keep away from my fields.

10. In order to prevent the necessity of writing down names and keeping accounts, no man is to be employed, who does not set on, at his first beginning, on a *Monday morning*; and any man will be discharged, who is after his time in the morning, as specified in the 3d paragraph.

11. If the weather be not fit for the work (of which fitness I am to be the sole judge) the diggers are to go away for

that day, and not go to work, and are not to be paid for that day; but, if they work a part of the day, and are then told to leave off, the time that they have worked is to be paid for in an allowance of bread and meat to be added to the succeeding day's allowance, of the amount of which former allowance *I am to be the sole judge*; and this is no hardship, because any one who thinks that I might act unjustly, has only to keep away from my work.

Now, some people will think, that this must give me a wonderful deal of trouble! A great deal of trouble, to be sure, to order my cart to go to toyn and to bring home so many fat sheep; or to order so many pigs to be killed. The whole affair would not occupy half so much of *my time* as is taken up by Mackintosh in the senseless palaver in the way of exordium to one of his everlasting *code-softening* harangues; and I, besides getting a thing worth half

a dozen ploughings, shall have ten times full repayment for my trouble in the reflection, that I have put many good meals into the mouths of, perhaps, a hundred persons. Curse the compassion, say I, that confines itself to *words*, and will not move hand or foot to relieve the *pitied* object.

But, besides all the rest, there are the *newspapers*! A man will have, in the week, twelve pounds of bread, three pounds of cheese, and twelve pounds of meat, and six "*best possible public instructors*"! Think of that, MASTER BROUGHAM! There is a combining of food for the body with food for the mind! To be sure, the newspapers will be of *all dates*; but, then, there is this happiness belonging to them, that the old ones are just as *useful* as the new ones; and I dare say, that the diggers and their families will think the *American* newspapers (of which I have a great lot) to contain full as much of useful news as the rest. At any rate, they will any of them serve to

light the fires to cook the meat, which, in all probability, will be their fate.

I may be asked, what the single men are to do for *lodgings*, what the married ones are to do for fuel and house-rent, and what the whole are to do for clothes? My short answer to this is, that they will have all these as easily with my bread and meat in their bellies as with empty bellies; and, if they can anywhere get *money*, instead of my rations, they will, of course, if money be better for them than food, not come to me. The single men will, I dare say, *barter*. With all my heart; for then those with whom they barter will, in a degree proportioned to the amount of my rations, be withheld from the big brewer and the tea and sugar shop; and as to *Irish landlord*, I defy him, in spite of all his powers of grasping, to grasp a farthing of my money; for, not one farthing, *in money*, will any man ever get for my bread and meat.

It may be asked, what are the

"poor fellows" to do for *drink*, and especially if they be not to *quit the field* during the day. In the first place, the weather is not likely to be very *hot*; next, good water can never be scarce at the distance of two hundred yards from the *Thames*, and a glass bottle will bring a quart of it; next, though water is not the drink that I could wish a labouring man to have, yet, recollect, it will be water *poured down upon good bread, cheese, and meat*, and not upon bread alone, or upon *cold potaloes*.

To apply this to farmers in general, what needs there *more than their own interest* to induce them to adopt somewhat this mode of proceeding with regard even to married men? Yes, there does want *something more*; and that is, the return of their *wives and daughters* to those habits of industry, care, utility and a due sense of their station in life, all which they were sublimated out of by the *yeomanry cavalry* dreams, and by the accursed system of

banking and paper-money. The "*ladies*" could not be expected to attend to the preparing of dinner for men with dirty shoes and not by any means lilly-coloured hands; but men, be it borne in mind, by every body but "*the ladies*," to whom we owe all that we eat, drink and wear. The BULL-FROGS, in their cups, during the jocund days of high-priced wheat and "*Anti-jacobinism*," used to give as a toast; or, rather, DADDY COKE, and the like of him, in order to flatter the Bull-Frogs, used to give as a toast, "*Honour the plough*;" taking this good old sentiment in a *literal*, and not a *metaphorical* sense, I suppose, and bestowing the honour on the *wood and iron*, of the implement, and not on the *man* who guided the plough, who was left to starve in rags, while these toasters were getting drunk on port or claret!

An old farmer, who lives at Burghclere, under the North-Hampshire Hills, observed to me, last year, when we were talking about the corruption and degene-

racy of the *times*, that it was the *fine words*, and the *flattery of men to the farmers wives*, that had done all the mischief; for, said he, "when 'twas *dame* and *porridge*, 'twas real good times; "when 'twas *mistress* and *broth*, " 'twas worse a great deal; but "when it came to be *ma'am* and *soup*, 'twas d——d bad!" Nothing can be truer than the facts; but Farmer *Rumbold* was in error as to the *cause*. Very true, that the misery kept exact pace with what is so stupidly called, the "*improvements of the age*;" but the "*fine words*" themselves were produced by that infernal system, which puffed farmers up above their station, and are, therefore, to be considered merely as a consequence of that system.

It is surprising to what an extent the farmer's wives and daughters were sublimated by the "*anti-jacobin*" system of the "*Jubilee Reign*." The farmers and their sons were caressed by the boroughmongers just at that time, who knew the uses of a yeomanry cavalry, whom MAJOR CART-

WRIGHT used to call the body-guard of the boroughmongers, in order to seduce the Bull-Frogs the more completely who, by-the-by, did not want much seducing, when they saw that their pride was to be gratified; the wives and daughters were caressed by the boroughmongers and their sons and younger relations; and a bow from "*my lard*" at the review, or coming out of church, such a bow to the mother, and a bow from the young "*lard*" or the young "*squire*" to the daughter, have been the foundation of their ruin; first, the ridiculous pride, next the neglect of household affairs, next the sticking up at the "*piano*" instead of the cheese-press or dairy shelf, next, or, before these, the driving the servant men from the farm-houses, the *sending* the butter and eggs to market instead of *carrying* them; and finally, all the ruin and beggary, naturally resulting from such a process. A pretty *dear* bow from "*my lard*" or my young "*squire*"!

The women have all got into

parlours, have got carpets and bells and sideboards, and the devil knows what. Such people cannot endure, of course, the smell of shoes and smock-frocks coming from the stable, though these are by no means unwholesome, while they can endure the smell of their own nests in which they sit lolling till they are half stewed, and are fit only for man to touch with a pair of tongs, having an inside half stuffed with nicities and half stuffed with drugs.

This is the great and immediate cause of the expulsion of the farming men from the farm house; and the great and immediate cause also of part of the horrible increase of pauperism and crime. The taxes and the paper monopoly do much: they are the distant cause of all the mischief; still the mischief might be rendered much less, were it not for this subsequent cause, and this might be removed by the farmers themselves; but, who is to make head against this sublimation of wife and daughters? What farmer is to be found to do this? I saw,

near CRICKLADE, in WILTSHIRE, a good substantial farmer's daughter making cheese, her gown sleeves cut off at the elbow, and her arms looking red as a cherry; her hands were engaged in squeezing the curds; but I begged her to take one out and let me squeeze that hand! This degeneracy; this real degeneracy, under the name of "improvements of the age," has descended even to the servant girls who are all called "ladies" or "females" at the coarsest, and no longer called women, wenches and girls. These creatures with rotten cotton gowns upon their backs, and with seldom more than half a smock round their skins; with papers stuck in their hair, and with shoes on their feet that dare not face a puddle, turn up their noses at labouring men, which they are naturally encouraged to do, too, by that local separation and distinction which are caused by the accursed practice of drinking tea or coffee slops, instead of breakfasting upon milk or broth, and sitting as they formerly did, at the same table

with the men, and, in winter time, finishing the breakfast by candle-light. These "ladies" have a better chance than the men. They are not driven from the farm house, because they are wanted to *wait on the other "ladies"*; so that they are as saucy as highwaymen, and it is notorious, that it is a general and well-founded complaint, that they have degenerated in a most enormous degree: so they have, but not in a greater degree than their mistresses.

Many a score; many a thousand of farmers, young as well as old, feel the evils of this degeneracy, and would gladly bring things back to their former state: but, though any man may do this if he will; if he have sense and pluck at the same time, and though his duty to his own family calls upon him to do it, the change never can be made upon a general scale until the first great causes are removed; and removed these causes must be, or this nation must become, or rather continue, to be the most wretched on the face of the earth.

I shall show in due time, the comparative expense of maintaining the labourers in the house, and out of the house; and in the mean time, I pledge myself to show, that more than one-half of the poor-rates might be saved, and that no mad and beastly projects about sending the people out of the country need be resorted to, if English farmers and landlords would resolve, that the produce of their land should not be given to the BIG BREWER, to the EAST INDIAN, the WEST INDIAN, and, above all things, to the hard-hearted, insolent, and tyrannical IRISH LANDLORD. What, for instance, is easier in a country parish, than to keep the married men from the BIG BREWER and the rest of the tribe above mentioned? If I have to employ married men, even here at Barnes, I shall, if I find men to suit me, confine myself to my own parish, it being my interest and even my duty, to lighten the poor rates in this parish as much as I can. To such men I shall give, at the end of every day, or, if more conve-

nient to both parties, at the end of every week, a certain quantity of BREAD, CHEESE, MEAT, MILK, MALT, and COALS; and not a farthing of money. What, then, are they and their families to do for house-rent and clothes? I have no tenements to let, and have not the means of knowing any thing about tenements and rents of such places; but I should find little difficulty, if I were situated as a farmer in the country is, in furnishing the married man with every thing that he need to have; and I will engage that I furnished him with all this, in a plentiful degree, at a cheaper rate to myself, than if I paid him in money at the usual rate of payment. No man that worked for me should ever go to the Overseer for relief, unless in case of accident or illness, let his family be as large as it might; but the worth of one single straw should never go from my farm to IRISH LANDLORD, BIG BREWER, or to the tea and sugar tribe.

"La Jesus!" exclaims the farmer's wife, who has had a bow

from "*my lard*;" "La Jesus, "how should we do without "sugar?" "Why, La Jesus "Ma'am, how did English women "and children do without sugar "for about a *thousand* years after "they began to be called Eng- "lish people; if they could not "have done without sugar, you "would not have been here, "Ma'am. Honey, honey, my "good lady, if you must have "sweets; and if you must have "a tist before you go to bed, to "give a chance of digestion to "your *petit soupee à la Fran-* "caise, you may make *mead* or "*metheglin* that would make your "head spin like a top. Besides, "if the poor bees should have all "been driven away out of the "garden, as living libellers on "your laziness, there is the sugar "from the malt, and though it be "taxed, and though the maltster "may cheat like the son of the "Devil himself, still every bushel "of good malt (IF YOU GRIND "IT AT HOME) will yield thirty "pounds of stuff a vast deal better "than moist sugar; and, perhaps,

“ about fifteen pounds, even if you
 “ let the maltster grind it for you,
 “ and permit half the flour of it
 “ to have stowage in his mill.”

What then, I say, is more easy in a Country Parish, than to prevent the **BIG BREWER**, the **IRISH LANDLORD**, and the tea and sugar tribe, from actually carrying away the produce of the land of England ? What easier than to weigh and measure out once a week, to the married men, their due portions of the above articles ? Not easy, however, without your assistance “ *good lady* ;” and the assistance of your daughters too ; and this, seeing them do this, would get them sensible and frugal husbands, to make them happy in a family of industrious children, much sooner than hearing them squall, and seeing their white fingers pattering about over the *triggers* of a piano.

Here I must break off for the present ; but if I do not, before I have done with this farm, make the farmers of England, in general, ashamed of their new fashion-

ed mode of conducting their families, they will prove themselves to be much more hardened, more foolish, and more perverse, than any description of beings that I have ever known.

Do the farmers of England imagine that the American farmers pay their labourers, or *helps*, as they are called, in *money* ? The colour of money is hardly ever seen by the parties. The single men that go out to work sit down with the farmer to meals, lodge in the house, upon mattresses and feather beds, and in blankets and sheets, every ounce of which is created and manufactured upon the farm. These single men are not unfrequently paid in part, in stockings *knit*, and linen cloth *spun and wove* upon the farm. Very little money is necessary in a case like this ; and, as to such married labourers, who have little or no land at home, they take away the flax and the wool to be manufactured at their home, and invariably receive part of their payment in soap and candles *made upon*

the farm. Bread, meat, cheese, milk, eggs, and butter, make part of their payment, of course in a greater or less degree according to circumstances, and it is a pretty general practice for the farmer that they work for to haul them home wood for their fuel. In short, the labourer has his living *out of the land* on which he labours; and therefore he lives well.

But, it is the farmer's wife and daughters that enable the farmer to pursue this system: if they did not bestir themselves in baking, churning, cheese-pressing, knitting, and spinning, and rearing the eggs and the poultry, this system could not be pursued. Not less than half a dozen BULL-FROGS have gone to see how they could "*speculate*" in America in the farming way. They have all come back, and abused every thing in America, and especially the *farming* of America. Yes! I dare say they did not like that! They found that the labourers there, had their share of the fruit of the land; that

there were no top-boots and hunters; no "*my lards*" to be permitted to lick the spittle of; no "*my lards*" to creep to; and, above all things, no wretched slave to be crept to by. I wish that the insolent scoundrels, the base upstarts, who have carried their abominable insolence to such an extent, as to pay their poor slaves on the Saturday night through an aperture of a window, in order to prevent them from even setting their foot in the farm-house; there are, however, very few of these, I do hope; but, what there are of them, I wish with all my heart, were to attempt to treat the American labourers in that way. Tar and feathers upon their stark-naked carcasses, and those carcasses mounted on the roughest rail on their farm, would be their reward, but, still short of the just reward of their insolence and ingratitude. A day of retribution must come; and let it come, say I.

WM. COBBETT.

STAMP OFFICE AFFAIR.

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AGREEABLY to what was notified in my last Register, except that I said Thursday when I ought to have said Wednesday, I presented myself before the Barons of the Exchequer, according to the command which I had received. They told me, that they knew nothing of the matter, and that the usual course was, for persons in my situation, to have recourse to an *Attorney*. I told their Lordships, that this was the very thing that I complained of; that it was my duty to obey the commands of the King, which I cheerfully did; that it was my duty to come into that Court and respectfully to present myself before their Lordships, which I then did; that it was the duty of me, and of every man, patiently to wait upon the laws, otherwise there could be no administration of justice at all; but, that, what I complained of was, that here was a public board, compelling me to *give my money*; to give money to some person or other;

a public board, first placing me in danger of being fined 100*l.* for my non-attendance, to hear what they had to object to me; and then, when I appeared, in order to save the hundred pounds, to the loss of which they had exposed me, not to tell me what they had to object to me, but to compel me to *purchase* the knowledge of the charge they had to prefer. One of the barons then handed me back the slip of paper, which I had handed to the Bench; I thanked their Lordships for the patient attention, with which they had been pleased to honour me, and left the court.

There are no words, that can be used by man, that can better express the nature of the power of these Boards of Commissioners, than the words which I made use of before the Barons of the Exchequer. I shall, therefore, say no more upon that subject at present; nor shall I say much at this time upon the grounds of the prosecution itself, except that I here most distinctly assert, that I am able to prove to the satisfac-

tion of every man in the kingdom, that every one of the articles mentioned in Mr. SYKES's letter, which I published in the last Register, *it was strictly lawful for me to publish without a stamp*; and that I can lawfully publish without a stamp, in the Register, or in any work like it, any article whatever, containing "public news, intelligence, or occurrences." I am convinced that this prosecution must have originated in an oversight, or some great error, as to the meaning of the law. It would, indeed, appear strange, that the Board of Stamps should have neglected its duty for *thirty-five* years, or thereabouts. No man living will say, that a Board guilty of such neglect, ought to be suffered to be prosecutor of the King's subjects; but this is not so: the Board has never been guilty of any neglect in this respect; and the reader will observe, that even the present Board, do not say of themselves that the articles referred to, ought not to be published without a

stamp; but say, that it has been suggested to them, that such is the case. I do not know, and shall never know, of course, from whom the suggestion came, and it is sufficient for me to know, that the suggestion is erroneous.

Nevertheless, it is my intention, and indeed my determination, to begin the year 1828 with Stamped Registers only. This will be attended with some diminution of the number of the *takers* and purchasers of the Register; but in all likelihood, will make no diminution at all in the number of the readers; and none certainly in the *effect* of the work, which falls upon ground ready prepared, and which would go on producing its natural fruit, whether read by millions or confined to tens. It is the polar star of politics in this country; and nothing will extinguish or dim it, except that which will, and which must at last, first dim and then extinguish its source.

I shall be asked, why, if there be nothing unlawful in the present mode of publication, I am in-

duced to change that mode, and make so material an addition to the price of the Register, which is published without the stamp? In the first place, though I do nothing unlawful, I expose myself to a constant state of uncertainty. I do not know what day it may please the Board of Stamps to put me to very serious expense, without being exposed to any costs or to any risks themselves. This present process may be continued hanging over my head for years: it may become an heirloom to my sons, as a reward of all the teachings which this Register has conveyed to my country. I have not, like RICARDO, who got his half million by "watching the turn of the market," fifty thousand pounds to leave, for the purpose of carrying on lawsuits; I have not, myself, either purse or time to carry on law with the Government; with any Government, and more especially (Lord preserve me!) with a "LIBERAL GOVERNMENT," sailing along amidst the "improvements of the age," and almost lo-

in the delirious enthusiasm for promoting the increase of "*antelluc.*"

I have the capacity to act in obedience to the laws: I am quite capable of steering clear of legal offences; but I am by no means capable of steering clear of *lawsuits* with a Government that can see guilt in the publication of articles, which, according to the interpretation of thirty-five years under a series of **ILLIBERAL GOVERNMENTS**, the law has allowed me to publish!

To my readers, it is necessary that I give the following information; namely, that, beginning with the first Saturday in January next, I shall publish the stamped Register, only, on one large sheet of paper, such as that on which I publish the stamped Register now, and at the same price, namely, a shilling the single Register. There are now published pretty nearly four hundred weekly of this stamped Register, so many persons preferring, the regularity and celerity of the Post Office, to the round-about and tardy way of

agency in the country towns. Few people comparatively get the unstamped Register, at any distance from London with any degree of regularity. From the towns it cannot be sent into the villages by the agents. To several towns it goes only once a fortnight; and, owing to the circumstance of its not being generally known, that there is a stamped Register, the work is not taken at all, by many that would otherwise take it. The parcels are given generally to the guards of the coaches. They sometimes neglect, or delay, or are unable to take or deliver the parcel; and the mortification that I have experienced, from being informed of the numerous disappointments of people in the country, has been almost constant during the last seven years. As to those places, where the Register is taken by *companies* of men, the additional price can be of very little account; and as to individuals, it is very seldom that two or three cannot join in the expense; and thus the number of the readers will be the same. I have always admired and praised the wonderful regularity, celerity and exactness of the Post Office, an establishment which, as I have often said, is the only feather belonging to the reign of PITT. A

man who takes the stamped Register, may almost say that he is *sure* that it will arrive on a certain day and almost on a certain minute of that day; and I can say, I hope, that I am almost sure that it will not remain upon the table *unopened* for a week or so, as I have frequently seen to be the case with the London and other newspapers.

However, be all this as it may, be the diminution either in readers or profit ever so great, I shall, with the first week in January, begin with the stamp as above stated; I being, as I said before, wholly unable to carry on law-suits, or to come into court and answer any government, and particularly a LIBERAL GOVERNMENT. The mode of obtaining the stamped Register is this; to apply to any newsman in London. It is a newsman's business to go to a newspaper office, there to purchase the newspapers and pay for them on the counter, having a certain allowance for his profit. He then supplies them to his several customers in town or country; gives in his bills at suitable times, gets his money, and keeps his profits. In some cases, I believe that there are newsmen in great towns, who carry on a sort of intermediate communica-

tion between the newspapers in London, and their readers in the country; but this I know, that the newsmen in London, are in general very punctual and respectable men; and that they supply generally all who apply to them, and, as ought to be the case, without the smallest regard to the politics, religion, or any other circumstance whatever, with regard to the parties. Every considerable newsman deals in, and supplies all and every periodical publication in London, without exception. Those who wish to take the Register, therefore, have only to write to some newsman in London, I, myself, having nothing at all to do with the booksellers who take the Register, any more than any printer has with selling the books which he prints for any bookseller.

Those little knots of friends who meet at one another's houses in villages or small towns to read the Register, need have only one of their body to become the customer of any newsman in London, whose names and addresses I will subjoin to this article if I can obtain the list: or will publish it in the next Register, if I cannot obtain the list to-day. I wish to point out no particular newsman to any body; and I beg that no gentleman will write to me to recom-

mend him a newsman. I wish to be perfectly impartial; for, except in a very insignificant instance or two, I have not, during the twenty-six years that I have had concerns with newsmen, and with all the newsmen, ever found in them any thing other than that which is to be expected in honest and punctual tradesmen; and, which is something very well worthy of remark, the only one or two with whom I have had any difficulties at all, have been those that have been favoured by some person acting in my shop, by having handed over to him the orders of gentlemen who requested me to give those orders for them. I will, therefore, never hand over an order again. I will give the list of the whole of the newsmen, and leave gentlemen to choose for themselves. It is right that I should add, that the Clerks of the General Post-Office, are also newsmen; but I do not make this observation with a view of pointing them out as preferable to others; but merely because their names will not be found, most probably, upon the list of newsmen.

WM. COBBETT.

N. B. A correct list of the newsmen cannot be made out in time to be subjoined to this notification, but will be inserted in the next Register.

TURNPIKE AFFAIRS.

I MENTIONED, in my last Register, that, I being utterly unable to pursue the inquiries on this subject which I commenced during the summer, and, in one instance, brought to a conclusion so advantageous to the public, my eldest son took up the work where I left it off. He has pursued it with an activity and perseverance which would have been wholly beyond my power; unless I had called in to my aid another pair of quick legs, and another pair of eyes to see with, and another hand to write with. I do not know, at present, how many are the cases of complaint that he has regularly brought before Magistrates, and how numerous have been the discussions and decisions on those complaints. In the course of his endeavours, he has obtained some convictions, never, in any instance, putting one farthing of the penalty into his own pocket, although he has expended many pounds in addition to his labour, in this undertaking. In part, certainly, his motive was that of acting in conformity to the known wishes of his father; but, I must put in for him the claim to some degree of thanks from the public for

his indefatigable exertions; and they have been truly indefatigable. There was one conviction obtained by my son at Deptford (in Kent), which has had an effect of very considerable consequence: it was for an extortionate toll which had been taken on carts and wagons, and was practiced upon farmers and owners of carts and wagons of all descriptions, but was most of all oppressive upon poor men working with their own carts *for hire*; and these men work as hard, and lead as hard lives, as their horses themselves. This conviction was decisive as to the illegality of the toll: but my son gave no notification of it to the public, so that the extortion might still have been practised with impunity in parts not in the immediate neighbourhood where the conviction was had: however, I am very happy to say, that my son's proceeding in this case was followed up in a very public-spirited manner by Mr. GOODMAN, a publican (of the *Rose and Crown* public-house, Deptford), who, benefiting by being thus relieved from an extortion on his own carts and wagons, sent hand-bills to distant parts, and to every one whom he knew to be interested in it, giving an account of the conviction, and

giving extracts of the law upon which it was made. This conviction has, I believe, had the effect of saving at the rate of four or five hundred pounds or more, a year, in tolls, to the farmers, and especially that class of the owners of carts and wagons which I before mentioned, who live in that part of Kent which is almost in the immediate vicinity of London.

In several instances, the Magistrates have rejected the applications of my son, or, in other words, decided against his applications; but, in every case (except in two cases in which the Magistrates took great time to deliberate, and which I have not room here more particularly to notice), he, who has studied every part of these intricate laws with the greatest care, looks upon their decisions as erroneous. He, wishing to obtain a decision such as should settle the several questions, and leave no doubt about the matter in future, prepared divers affidavits on which he intended to move the court of King's Bench to issue their *Mandamus* to the Magistrates to convict, or, at least, to act according to his view of the law. But, when he came to put his intention into execution, he found, from their

Lordships of the Court, that, not having been called to the bar, *he could not move the court to do any thing in the King's name;* and, thus, he has been compelled to leave the matter, for the present, undecided.

In order to show how intricate these laws are, and how necessary it is that the Judges or the Parliament should do something to put an end to the possibility of these turnpike exactions and troubles, existing to their present extent, I will here insert one of these affidavits, containing, as the reader will see, no imputation on the purity of any Magistrate; no inference of that sort drawn; but simply stating a chain of facts exhibiting proofs more than sufficient to induce the Courts or the Parliament to take this matter in hand without delay. I insert this affidavit as a relation of facts already sworn to, and that can be sworn to again with the addition of a multitude of facts by a great number of witnesses. In no case does my son, nor do I, impute corrupt or bad motive to any one; and, in cases where my son complains of inconvenience as to local situation when before the Magistrates, we have no objection that it may be presumed by the public that the Magistrates acted upon a

conviction in their minds that the prosecution or application was really vexatious and groundless. All that I have in view in publishing the affidavit, which never would have been published by me if my son could have been heard in the Court of King's Bench, is to call the attention of the public to the question, and to produce application to the Courts or to the Parliament, to set to rights a matter out of which is continually arising disputes, wrongs, quarrels and violences innumerable. With this preface, I insert the affidavit, which has arisen out of the existence of a species of tolls, of which I am very certain the Courts and the Parliament of the present day have never had any knowledge.

(In the King's Bench.)

WILLIAM COBBETT the younger, of No. 133, Fleet-street, in the City of London, Gentleman; **CHARLES MULVEY RILEY**, of Scarsdale-terrace, in the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman; and **ROBERT PITCHER**, of No. 1, Stangate-place, in the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, late Turnpike-collector, severally make oath and say; and first,

this deponent, **WILLIAM COBBETT**, for himself saith, *That* on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of September last, he summoned **THOMAS WHITEHEAD**, a toll-collector at the turnpike gate called the "King's Bench Gate," on the roads called the "Surrey New Roads," in the county of Surrey, before **ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS**, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county, and acting at the Public Office at Union Hall, in the Borough of Southwark, in the said county, and complained that the said **THOMAS WHITEHEAD** had, on Sunday the sixteenth day of September last, at the turnpike-gate aforesaid, taken from the said **Charles Mulvey Riley**, for each of six different hackney-coaches, besides the sum of three-pence (which is the legal toll for a hackney-coach on the said roads), the sum of sixpence, as a Sunday street-toll, and that the facts of the said complaint's were then and there proved at the said Public Office, on the oath of the said **Charles Mulvey Riley**;—*That* the grounds on which he (this deponent) made the complaints aforesaid, were as follows, to wit: 1st. That, by an Act, passed in the third year of the reign of his present Majesty (cap. 126), entitled,

" An Act to amend the General
 " Laws now in being for regu-
 " lating Turnpike Roads in that
 " part of Great Britain called
 " England" (section 55), it is
 enacted, " *That* it shall and may
 " be lawful for the trustees or
 " commissioners of every turn-
 " pike road, to let to farm the tolls
 " of the several gates erected
 " upon their respective turnpike
 " roads," and that " if the person
 " or persons who shall be the
 " farmer or renter or collector
 " or collectors of such tolls shall
 " take a greater or less toll from
 " any person or persons than what
 " is authorised or directed by this
 " or the particular Turnpike Act,
 " he or they shall for every such
 " offence forfeit the sum of five
 " pounds;" and, 2nd. That the
 said Sunday street-toll is not
 authorised or directed by either
 the said General Act, or the par-
 ticular Act for the said roads,
 which latter is an Act passed in
 the third year of his said present
 Majesty (cap. 112), entitled,
 " An Act for more effectually
 " amending certain Roads in the
 " several Parishes of Lambeth,
 " Newington, Saint George South-
 " wark, Bermondsey, and Christ
 " Church in the county of Surrey,
 " and for watching, lighting, and
 " otherwise improving the said

" Roads;" the said roads having
 been originally made by an Act
 passed in the 26th year of the
 reign of his said late Majesty
 (cap. 131), the powers of which
 Act were enlarged, and the term
 continued from time to time by
 Acts passed in the 47th and 58th
 years (chapters 115 and 28 re-
 spectively) of the said reign;—
That, upon these grounds, toge-
 ther with the fact that the tolls of
 the said roads were let to farm as
 aforesaid (which fact was admit-
 ted), he submitted to the said
 ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esq.
 that the said THOMAS WHITE-
 HEAD had incurred the said pe-
 nalty for every time that he had
 so taken the said Sunday street-
 toll as aforesaid, and claimed that
 he should be convicted of offences
 and fined accordingly;—*That* the
 said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
 Esq. nevertheless dismissed the
 said complaints, declaring that
 the said Sunday street-toll was
 legally taken as aforesaid at the
 said gate;—*That*, by an Act
 passed in the sixth year of the
 reign of his late Majesty (cap. 24),
 entitled, " An Act for paving the
 " streets and lanes within the Bo-
 " rough of Southwark and certain
 " parts adjacent in the county of
 " Surrey, and for cleansing, light-
 " ing, and watching the same;

“ and also the courts, yards,
 “ alleys, and passages leading
 “ thereto, and for preventing an-
 “ noyances therein ” (section 67),
 it is enacted that tolls shall be
 taken for the purposes of the said
 Act, “ before any cattle or car-
 “ riage shall be permitted to pass
 “ on a Sunday through any or
 “ either of the turnpikes here-
 “ under mentioned, or through any
 “ turnpike to be erected by virtue
 “ of this or any other Act or Acts
 “ of Parliament near the same ;”
 and that one of the said “ there-
 “ undermentioned turnpikes ” is,
 “ any turnpike or turnpikes to
 “ be erected between Symond’s
 “ Corner, in the parish of Lam-
 “ beth and the Stones’ End, in
 “ Blackman - street,” and that
 the said “ King’s Bench ” gate
 is so erected, and that the
 toll so directed to be taken, by
 the said Paving Act is, “ for
 “ every coach or other car-
 “ riage drawn by three or two
 “ horses, the sum of six-pence ;”—
That, however, by the said Paving
 Act (section 72) it is also enacted,
 “ That nothing in this act con-
 “ tained shall extend, or be con-
 “ strued to extend, to give the
 “ commissioners for putting this
 “ act into execution, any power
 “ to collect any toll or tolls upon
 “ any carriage or cattle passing

“ to or from the bridge now erect-
 “ ing across the River Thames,
 “ from Blackfriars in the city of
 “ London, over or through any
 “ of the roads made, or which
 “ shall be made, leading thereto ;
 “ unless such carriages or cattle
 “ shall actually come into any
 “ of the streets aforesaid within
 “ the powers of this act :” and
that, that part of the said roads
 leading from Symond’s Corner,
 to the Stones’ End, in Blackman
 Street aforesaid, upon which the
 said “ King’s Bench ” turnpike-
 gate is erected, does lead from
 and to the said Blackfriars Bridge ;

And this deponent, **CHARLES
 MULVEY RILEY**, for himself
 saith, *That* he (this deponent)
 had gone, on the Sunday afore-
 said, from, or was coming to, the
 said bridge, being going to or
 coming from, the hackney-coach
 stand near to the King’s Bench
 Prison, on each of the several
 times when the said Sunday street-
 toll was taken from him by the
 said Thomas Whitehead as afore-
 said, and which he (this deponent)
 then stated, on the said tolls being
 demanded ;

And this deponent, **WILLIAM
 COBBETT**, for himself further
 saith, *That* the said road leading
 through the said “ King’s Bench ”
 Gate, was the nearest and only

road by which any carriage could go from the said bridge to the King's Bench Prison, without actually going into some of the streets within the powers of the said Paving Act;—*That*, by the said Paving Act, there is no penalty inflicted, nor any punishment whatever, on toll-collectors, under the said Act, for taking toll not authorised by, or in violation of, the said Act; and *that*, the persons extorted upon in such cases are, by the said Act, left to seek the usual remedy against extortioners;—*That*, by an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his said present Majesty (cap. 95), intituled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, 'to amend the General Laws now in being for regulating Turnpike-Roads in that part of Great Britain called England'" (section 50), it is enacted, "That, from and after the passing of this act, no person or persons who shall ask and take more toll than he is authorised to take by this act, or any other act now in force, or by any act hereafter to be made and passed, shall be prosecuted by indictment for extortion or otherwise; nor shall any proceeding be adopted against such

person or persons for the offence aforesaid, other than by prosecuting for the forfeiture and penalty before a justice of the peace, as is herein, or by the said recited Act, directed;—*That* the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire, on dismissing the said complaints, turned to WILLIAM WATTON, and, as this deponent believes, asked the said WILLIAM WATTON if he wished for his costs in defending the said THOMAS WHITEHEAD, and that he (the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire), received, as this deponent believes, an answer in the negative from the said WILLIAM WATTON; and *that* he then, after receiving the answer of the said WILLIAM WATTON, told this deponent, that he "not only dismissed the said complaints, but would award costs to the defending parties, had they not declined them," or words to that effect;—*That* the said WILLIAM WATTON was one of a company or body of persons who were lessees or farmers of the said turnpike tolls of the said "Surrey New Roads," and also of the said "Sunday-street tolls," under the said Paving Act, and was one of the employers of the said THOMAS WHITEHEAD;—*That*, at this time, and during the whole time

that the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire was hearing the said complaints, the said WILLIAM WATTON and several other persons concerned with him as aforesaid, together with the advocate and witnesses of the said THOMAS WHITEHEAD were standing at the sides and at the backs of the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire and of RICHARD STAPLES, the chief clerk of the said public-office, being behind the bench or table at which the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire, and the said RICHARD STAPLES sat, and without any separation, by bar or otherwise, so as to be prevented from approaching close to their ears or elbows, while the spot on which this deponent and his witness were standing, was on the opposite side, and at the distance of three feet from the said bench or table, there being a bar to prevent this deponent from approaching nearer, and no bench or table within his reach, to enable him to write, or to put his books or papers upon: thus being ranged in a position face to face with the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire, the said RICHARD STAPLES, and the said employers of the said THOMAS WHITEHEAD, his advocate and witnesses;

And this deponent ROBERT PITCHER for himself saith, *That* he was a collector of the tolls on the said roads for fifteen years last past until July last, and that for several years now last past, and up to the time of his ceasing to collect the said tolls, it was the invariable practice of himself, and also, he verily believes, of all the collectors of tolls on the said roads, to abstain from taking toll from the said RICHARD STAPLES, and likewise to exempt from toll all the officers and messengers attendant on the said public-office; and *that* the exemption aforesaid made in favour of the said RICHARD STAPLES was of the toll due by law for a gig which the said RICHARD STAPLES was in the habit of driving on his way to and from the said public-office and elsewhere;—*That*, during the time that he was a collector of the said tolls, the tolls were always let to farm, and *that* during fourteen years now last past they have been rented or farmed by the said WILLIAM WATTON and others;—*That* JOHN STAPLES, a brother of the said RICHARD STAPLES, is now a collector of tolls on the said roads, and *that* he was not a collector of the said tolls at the time of the decision at the public-office aforesaid, but at that time a col-

lector of the tolls of a road called the "New Dover Road," adjoining to the roads aforesaid, and the tolls on which road have never been rented or farmed by the said WILLIAM WATTON and the others aforesaid;—*That*, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the said WILLIAM WATTON and others rent or farm the tolls of the greatest part of the principal turnpike roads in the said county, and also in the counties of Kent and Middlesex, and *that* the same persons are also renters or farmers of the post-horse duties in the said counties;

And this deponent WILLIAM COBBETT for himself further saith also, *That* on Saturday the twentieth day of October last, being about six weeks after the aforesaid decision of the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire, he applied to JOSEPH TERRY HONE, Esquire, the then sitting magistrate at the public-office at Union Hall aforesaid, for a summons against a turnpike collector, and that upon his (this deponent's) making the said application, a person of the name of CRISP who was then standing near to the person who was officiating as clerk to the said JOSEPH TERRY HONE, Esquire, stated that he was the attorney of certain lessees of tolls, and suggested to the said magistrate that the complaint whereon this deponent founded his said application might be a "frivolous and vexatious" complaint, and said that he hoped that "if the summons were granted, and the complaint were finally dismissed, that the magistrate in that case would give costs against the complainant, for that the same complainant

"(this deponent) had appeared before Mr. Justice CHAMBERS against a turnpike collector some time before upon complaints which were dismissed, and that Mr. CHAMBERS had then declared, that if any more such 'frivolous and vexatious' complaints were brought before him, he should make the complainants pay costs," or words to that effect;—*That* the said JOSEPH TERRY HONE, Esquire, thereupon hesitated to grant the said summons, and that before he did grant it, he questioned this deponent very narrowly as to the grounds of his complaint, saying that "the public time was not to be trifled with."

(Signed)

WM. COBBETT, JUN.
C. M. RILEY.
R. PITCHER.

*Sworn in Court,
26th November, 1827.*

AMERICAN TREES AND SEEDS.

THE catalogue which I mentioned in my last will be ready for delivery in Fleet-street on Friday next. There is a ship in the river containing several sorts of seeds, many of which I shall have to dispose of. It is the ship CORINTHIAN, which was at Portsmouth a few days ago, and which is now most probably in the Thames. There are some *sasafras* seeds on board this ship; and I should like for other persons besides myself to have some of these seeds to sow; for they might succeed in their hands while they might fail in mine.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Nov. 16.

Per Quarter.					
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	53	1	Rye	33	6
Barley ..	31	10	Beans . . .	44	6
Oats	22	3	Pease . . .	45	10

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended Nov. 16.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	46,848	Rye	235
Barley ..	47,369	Beans . . .	3,399
Oats ...	28,295	Pease	2,237

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks ended Nov. 16, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Per Quarter.		s.	d.
Wheat		52	6
Barley		30	9
Oats		22	6
Rye		33	2
Beans		42	7
Pease		46	6

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Tuesday, Nov. 20.—Imperial Qr.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Wheat..	4,060	for	11,737	10	9	Average,	57	9
Barley..	4,702	..	8,163	4	5	.....	34	8
Oats..	18,162	..	20,956	19	2	.....	23	0
Rye....	38	..	54	18	0	.....	28	10
Beans..	1,110	..	2,606	12	4	.....	46	11
Pease..	1,452	..	3,454	11	4	.....	47	7

Friday, Nov. 23.—The supplies of nearly all descriptions of Grain this week from our own coast are tolerably fair, and of Oats from Ireland there is another considerable arrival. The Wheat trade remains heavy at the prices of Monday last. Barley also meets a slow sale at no alteration in value. Beans fully maintain last quotations. Pease are unaltered.

Oats have met a fair demand at the same terms as quoted at the beginning of this week. In the Flour trade no variation.

Monday, Nov. 26.—The supplies of all descriptions of Grain towards the close of last week accumulated greatly, so as to constitute a large arrival of every article, except English Oats. This morning there is a fair fresh supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, from the neighbouring counties. Our Millers being much in want of prime Wheat, took off all the best parcels readily this morning at prices fully equal to those of this day se'nnight, but all other descriptions meet a very dull sale, and last quotations could not be maintained for such.

Superfine samples of Barley sold to our Malsters at the prices of last Monday, but other qualities were very heavy in disposal. Boiling Pease remain unaltered. Grey Pease have sold very slowly, and hardly maintain last quotations. Old Beans continue scarce, and nearly nominal in value. New Beans have met a heavy sale to-day, and are further declined 1s. per quarter. Of English Oats there are so few at market, as to render this trade nearly without interest; the Foreign stock is fast decreasing: the quantity of Irish for sale is large, and this article has met a dull sale at the same terms as this day se'nnight. There is a fair sale for Flour at last quotations.

Monday, Nov. 26.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 4,505 firkins of Butter, and 560 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 10,752 casks of Butter. The demand for Butter is brisk, the prices continue nearly as before. Bacon is steady—the Stock does not accumulate.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4 lb. Loaf is stated at 9d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Nov. 19 to Nov. 24, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	5,875	Tares	—
Barley ..	8,373	Linseed ..	2,494
Malt	2,839	Rapeseed .	—
Oats.	5,889	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	2,662	Mustard..	—
Flour	3,211	Flax	—
Rye	10	Hemp ...	112
Pease	2,466	Seeds ...	168

Foreign.—Oats, 1,350; and Beans, 2,175 quarters.

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Nov. 26.—Our Hop market remains firm at last week's prices, rather more has been obtained on Sussex pockets. Currency:—Sussex, 80s. to 86s.; Kent, 84s. to 105s.; and bags, 80s. to 95s.

Another Account.

Nov. 26.—Since the announcement of the Hop duty, viz. 148,848l. 6s. 2½d. our market has not been quite so brisk, still the market is very firm at the following currency:—Kent pockets, 80s. to 105s.; Ditto bags, 76s. to 90s. and 95s.; Sussex pockets, 76s. to 84s.

Maidstone, Nov. 22.—We have nothing particular to observe in the Hop trade this week, the market being pretty much the same; for good ones there is a demand, whilst ordinary ones are not enquired after.

Worcester, Nov. 21.—On Saturday, 217 pockets were weighed in our market; the last quoted prices were fully maintained.—It appeared by the official return, that the Worcester duty amounts to 18,856l. 12s. 5d. This amount is larger than was anticipated.

COAL MARKET, Nov. 23.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Price.</i>
85.	59½.	23s. 6d. 42s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Nov. 26.—There was a brisk trade on Friday for both Beef and Mutton, on higher terms than this day se'nnight; and had this morning been bright and clear, the same prices would certainly have been obtained. As it is there is a fair demand, and the supply will be sold out. The top price of good Beef is about 4s. 10d., though a few picked things have made rather more money. Mutton is not so free sale as on Friday, and is lower by 2d. a stone: the best Down Wethers are 4s. 8d., and Lincolns 4s. 6d.; but Ewes hang very heavily on hand, at a low figure.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	to	4 10
Mutton	3	6	—	4 8
Veal	5	4	—	6 0
Pork	5	8	—	6 6
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts	2,874	Sheep	22,670
Calves	144	Pigs	140

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 0
Mutton	3	0	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	6 0
Pork	4	6	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 2
Mutton	3	2	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	5 8
Pork	4	4	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	0	to	4	0
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats	1	10	—	1	15
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	5	to	4	0
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	10	—	1	15
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

<i>Smithfield.</i> —Hay....	70s.	to	95s.
Straw...	28s.	to	34s.
Clover.	90s.	to	115s.
<i>St. James's.</i> —Hay....	75s.	to	100s.
Straw ..	27s.	to	36s.
Clover..	100s.	to	120s.
<i>Whitechapel.</i> --Hay....	72s.	to	100s.
Straw...	30s.	to	34s.
Clover	90s.	to	120s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Nov. 16, 1827.

	<i>Wheat.</i>		<i>Barley.</i>		<i>Oats.</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London*	57	0	34	7	22	10
Essex	57	0	31	8	26	6
Kent.....	55	8	33	8	25	1
Sussex.....	55	8	33	2	23	2
Suffolk	55	0	31	4	25	4
Cambridgeshire.....	47	0	28	3	18	2
Norfolk	55	6	31	3	26	3
Lincolnshire	49	4	33	8	19	0
Yorkshire	47	7	30	4	18	2
Durham	51	7	35	8	24	11
Northumberland	50	9	31	2	23	4
Cumberland	59	6	30	8	21	10
Westmoreland	59	5	33	2	24	0
Lancashire	48	4	34	8	21	0
Cheshire	51	6	39	6	21	6
Gloucestershire.....	55	6	31	10	28	4
Somersetshire	52	3	31	9	21	4
Monmouthshire.....	53	6	32	0	20	8
Devonshire.....	56	0	29	10	18	10
Cornwall.....	55	6	27	4	23	8
Dorsetshire	55	6	30	0	25	3
Hampshire	56	0	31	0	22	4
North Wales	55	3	35	8	30	1
South Wales	50	10	33	3	17	1

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.—The show of fresh samples at Tuesday's market was not large. For good qualities of Wheat and Oats some advance was obtained, but the sales were far from extensive. The market is much cleared of fine Oats, as also of good Wheat. Sack Flour and Oatmeal are each a trifle dearer, and have been in moderate request. Indian Corn, owing to the late advance, has been much less enquired for, but as the bulk of it is now in second hands, it is probable that prices may be supported. Beans, both old and new, are considerably dearer, and fine of both sorts very scarce. The reduced prices of sweet Flour, in bond, has led to an improved demand, and about 1200 barrels have been taken for exportation, at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per barrel on last week's quotations. The Ports are now shut to the importation of foreign Oats, and must remain so until the 15th February next.

Nov. 24.—Our market to-day was very dull for every description of Grain, but in the little business transacted the prices of Tuesday were obtained. There were few samples of good Wheat or Oats offered, the late arrivals having nearly all passed off.

Horncastle, Nov. 24.—We had again this day a plentiful supply of most kinds of Grain. Prices rather lower.—Wheat, 44s. to 48s.; Barley, 26s. to 30s.; Oats, 18s. to 22s.; Pease, 36s. to 38s.; Beans, 40s. to 42s.; and Rye, from 28s. to 30s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Nov. 24.—We had to-day a good supply of Corn. The sale was brisk, at much the same prices as last week, as follow:—Wheat, 50s. to 58s.; Barley, 28s. to 32s.; Beans, 42s. to 44s.; and Pease, 40s. to 42s. per quarter.

Manchester, Nov. 24.—The weather has assumed the appearance of winter. We have had a better demand for most descriptions of Grain, Flour, and Malt, if at hand. We had a good attendance on Change to-day, and Wheat of fine quality met with purchasers at about 1d. to 2d. per 70 lb. advance. Inferior descriptions more inquired for. Oats are ready sale at last week's advance. Oatmeal has advanced 2s. to 3s. per load. Beans in short supply, fully support the advance lately noticed. White Pease being scarce, are ready sale and much wanted. Malt is in good demand, the stock on hand being small, yet higher prices cannot be obtained at present. Flour ready sale at last week's rates. Indian Corn is 2d. to 3d. per bushel dearer. In Barley no alteration.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 24.—The supply of Wheat from the farmers was rather small this morning, but we have had a good many parcels coastwise during the week; the frost has improved the condition of the new Wheat, and it sold readily at 1s. per quarter advance, but there was less demand for old Wheat, and to effect sales of such lower prices must be submitted to. Barley sells rather freely at 1s. per quarter below the prices of last week. Old Oats are more in demand at last week's prices, but having rather a large supply of new Oats from the farmers to-day in addition to the foreign arrivals of last week, there was some difficulty in supporting the prices of last Saturday for that description.

Norwich, Nov. 24.—We had a good supply of all Grain to-day.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 57s.; White to 60s.; Barley, 26s. to 32s.; Oats, 22s. to 28s.; Beans, 39s. to 40s.; Pease, 40s. to 41s.; Boilers, to 48s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 43s. per sack.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Horncastle, Nov. 24.—Beef, 6s. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Malton, Nov. 24.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 4½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4d. to 5½d.; Pork, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, 6½d. to 7½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 13½d. to 15d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 42s. to 44s. per firkin. Bacon sides, 7s. 6d.; large Hams, 8s. 9d.; small ditto, 9s. 3d. per stone. Fat Pigs, stripped for salting, 5s. 9d.; ditto, with head, 5s. 3d. per stone.

Manchester Smithfield Market, Nov. 21.—Our market to-day was brisker for Sheep and Cattle, and an advance was paid for the best descriptions of full ½d. per lb. The supply of Calves and Pigs was short, and the same advance was realized on both descriptions.—Beef, 3d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 4d. to 6d.; Veal, 5½d. to 7d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d. per lb., sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Nov. 24.—The supply of fat Cattle for slaughter still continues small; prices, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. sinking offal: and of Store Stock to-day only moderate; Scots sold at 4s. to 5s. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, 3s. to 4s.; Cows and Calves selling dearer, good ones from 10l. to 14l.; Homebreds, of one and two years old, sale good. The supply of Sheep and Lambs (as is usual at this season) was small, only 630; Shearlings, 20s. to 27s., fat ones to 40s.; Lambs, none good, selling from 13s. to 18s. each. Pigs 473, a little dearer, fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 7d. to 8½d.; Mutton 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8½d. per lb.

Birmingham Smithfield Market, Nov. 22.—A very limited supply of fat Beasts this day; the demand rather brisk. Stores plentiful.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 5½d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7½d. per lb.; fat Pigs, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per score.